

FIRST FLIGHT OF THE ZEPPELIN AIR SHIP OVER LAKE CONSTANCE.

# AERIAL NAVIGATION

Count Zeppelin's Airship Seems to Be a Success.

AT ALL TIMES UNDER CONTROL

Turns in Any Direction and Goes Against the Wind.

COMPOSED OF BAILDONS

objections, 1906, by S. S. McClure Co.)

Written for The Evening Star-

Since the first balloon successfully soared to the other the great problem of acrointrol over a ship of the air that the sailor has over the ship in the water. The oblem was twofold; it required the chievement of propulsion and of direchundreds of years, and scores of lives have been devoted to the solution. From time time announcement has been triumphsaring apparatus; seeking to imitate the bird rather than the steamship in the effort

most recent experiment on October II at Friedrichshafen, a German town on Lake Constance. In each he demonstrated be-yond cavil that this airship could be raised, lowered and steered in any direction at will, while carrying five passengers. This will, while carrying five passengers. This amounts, broadly speaking, to this; that the first step forward has been made in aerial navigation, since the flight of the first balloon. At the beginning of ballooning it was shown that the great gas bulb could be raised or lowered, to some extent, in accordance with the will of the operator. In all the years since no man has succeeded in controlling its lateral movements or overcoming the pressure of the ments or overcoming the pressure of the air currents until the German count built the huge craft which has made his name known the world over. Waat remains of the problem now is simply matter of me-

#### adding materially to the weight of the en The Work of Years.

chanical ingenuity; to lighten the structure of the airship while preserving its strength,

More time, thought, endeavor and money have been put into the Zeppelin airship than into any previous enterprise of aerial navigation. It is thirty years since Count Zeppelin, an officer in the German army, first turned his attention to it as an engine of war which should render the nation in possession of it irrestsible, by enabling its officers to scout without fear of the enemy's fire. From that time up to the present he has been at work with little intermission upon his great idea, spending his great wealth lavishiy in experiments which were for the most part failures, but failures of the kind that lead to success. His constant endeavor was to find a structure which should be light yet firm and properly balanced, and to supply it, without much added weight, with motors capable of driving it through the air. He Zeppelin, an officer in the German army capable of driving it through the air. He long ago made up his mind that to be of practical value his airship must be able to attain a speed of more than fifteen to attain a speed of more than fifteen miles an iour, since the currents in the upper regions of the air where he proposed to operate are so often of that or greater velocity, that a contrivance unable to withstand winds of that order would be useless. In the meantime he did not take the world into his confidence, and the many aeronauts in various parts of the world who, like Hargrave of Australia, Chanute of this country and the ill-fated liflenthal of Germany, were following the line of soaring flight by means of aero-

#### Biggest Ever Built.

It was not until two or three years ago that the world heard about Count Zeppe lin's airship. Then what it heard was not definite, being the general information that the biggest bailoon ever built was nearing completion in a boat house on Lake Constance, a balloon bigger than a man-of-war. On July 1 of this year such of the public as chanced to be in the vicinity of Lake Constance or had come thither in expectation of the event, had an oppor-tunity of verifying the various rumors about the so-called balloon. What they saw, as the great structure

was moved out from its floating boat house for the first time, was a framework that looked like a cigar, 420 feet long and 28 feet in diameter, except at the tapering ends. At the sides were propellers, and each end big, fin-like protuberances which were to serve as rudders. It was not like any balloon that any of the spec-tators had ever before seen, and, indeed, it was not, strictly speaking, a balloon, but series of balloons, seventeen of them in all, inclosed in a frame of aluminum trel-lis work. That day no flight was attempt-ed on account of the high wind.

First Successful Journey. On the evening of the following day the airship made the first really successful air

trip on record. Released from the cables that anchored it to the barges it rose quietly and so steadily that the swiftness of its flight was hardly appreciable to the thousands who watched it. When it had reached an altitude of between twelve and thirteen hundred feet its upward progress was checked, for that is the air stratum in which it is expected that most of the traveling will be done. Then the maneuvering began.

Beneath the body of the balloon hung we aluminum cars, one about 100 feet from the prow of the craft holding the inventor and two companions; the other about an equal distance from the other end containing two other passengers. The operating of the craft was done from these two cars. The oager multitude below, with their field and opera glasses, could see from the decks of the fleet of excursion boats most of the details of operation.

of the fleet of excursion boats most of the details of operation.

On a cable suspended beneath the body of the ship they saw a weight which from time to time moved back and forward. When it was moved toward the rear of the airship the prow was elevated and the whirring propellers drove the craft upward at an angle. When the weight was drawn at an angle. When the weight was drawn forward the great eigar-like object turned on its own axis and slowly pointed carth-ward. As soon as the weight was stopped in the center the ship moved along on an even keel.

#### Made a Complete Circle.

Presently the air vessel made a wide and graceful sweep in a full circle, part of the time necessarily traveling against the breeze. This proved sufficiently the abso-Zeppelin then pointed it toward the village of Immenstadt and put on some speed. to time announcement has been triumfinantly made of an airship that could be steered through the expanse of the skies; but a single trial of the contrivance has ended in failure at the best, disaster at the worst. Of late investigators have turned from the idea of the balloon to that of the

in the ariminum cars, which also act as boats when the ship lands.

Count Zeppelin expressed himself as entirely satisfied with the results of the trip.

No other trial was made at the time. The nautics steadfastly held to the line of the gas airship, and now, in the closing year of the nineteenth century, Count Zeppelin announces to the world that the dirigible airship is a demonstrated fact.

Two flights successful in every particular form the basis of Count Zeppelin's claim, which is universaily recognized since his most recent experiment on October 17 at Friedrichshafen, a German town on Lake Constance, in each he demonstrated beweight and consequent horse-power in the propelling engines.

# An Absolute Speciers

What alterations and improvements Count Zeppelin made in consequence of the first trial he has not revealed, but it is assumed that they were of considerable extent, since it was three months and a half before the great machine was again brought out. great machine was again brought out.
Meantime, certain critics had suggested that the navigation of the snip in all directions may have been nothing more than a skillful taking advantage of the air currents which flow in different directions at different heights. Attention was called to the fact that a balloomist had once, on a wager, traversed the three sides of an acrial triangle by various reals. triangle by raising and lowering his balcon to catch the various curr was hinted that Count Zeppelin could have same without any machinery or done the same without any machinery or motor power.

This last trial of October 17, however.

has completely refuted that theory. The airship traveled six miles with the wind, which was blowing about ten miles an Then, turning, and without rising ling from the air stratum of about 1.200 feet in which it was traveling, it came back against a freshening breeze at a good rate. It then went through a number of maneuturning and twisting, rising and fallters, turning and twisting, rising and ran-ing for an hour, and these spectators who had seen it on its initial trip declared that it traveled at a faster rate of speed and answered its rudders and altitude shifting weight more promptly on this occasion than on the previous trip.

#### Thinks the Problem Solved.

Count Zeppelin is said to have expressed a belief that a few improvements will render his ship capable of a speed of thirty miles an hour. In spite of the fact that he is over seventy years old, and has spent thirty years of hard work on his invention, e intends to continue the work with un-bated vigor. He considers the problem of produced vigor. He considers the problem of ierial navigation solved, but there must be a great advance in construction along the mes he has laid down before the airship an become a ship of commerce. In all the resent craft has cost about the present craft has cost about \$100,000-more rather than less than that sum. Much of this has been spent in experimentation. Another airship of the same kind could be constructed for a fractional part of that sum.

Since the above was written another trial since the above was written another trial of Count Zeppelin's airship has been made, resulting in a series of successful evolutions. The airship, with Count Zeppelin and Herr Eugen Wolff on board, ascended to an altitude of five-eighths of a mile, where various maneuvers were executed. It then descended slowly to the water, which it reached near the resirt of descriptions. which it reached near the point of depart-

# Finding a Way.

From the Toronto Globe. In the notebook of the late Bishop Fraser Manchester there is a story of a former oung curate of the English village of Stoke which shows the value of a little common sense in deciding a knotty point. The curate, being exceedingly anxious at all times to do things in the order of the liturgy, once insisted, when marrying a couple, on the ring being put on the fourth finger. The bride rebelled, and finally said: "I would rather die than be married on my little finger.' For an instant the curate wavered; then

said: "But the rubric says so." latters were at a standstill—the bride tearful, the groom uneasy, the curate de-termined—when the parish clerk stepped in "In these cases, sir, the thoomb counts as

FAMILY OF NATIONS

Changes That Have Taken Place in the Present Century.

THE PRINCIPLE OF NATIONALITY

Influences of Trade and the Spread of Knowledge.

LITTLE REAL PROGRESS

Written for The Evening Star by James Bryce, M. P., author of "The American Common-wealth," etc.

One of the most interesting questions which is suggested by the approaching close of this century is a comparison of the relations toward one another of the great European nations now with the relations which existed when the last century came to its end. Such a comparison helps one to realize the nature of the changes which have passed, not only upon Europe as a whole, but also upon the character of national life and national self-consciousness in each of the nations.

When this century began national feeling had in each nation far less to do with the policy of the state than it has now. Polcy, especially foreign policy, was practically left to the ruler; and the ruler, though he might sometimes be influenced by popular sentiment, or might defer to it, was mostly guided by his own dynastic inwas mostly guided by his own dynastic in-terests. It was only in England that any government we should now call a free gov-ernment existed. Even in England the king had a good deal of power and the borough-holding oligarchy a good deal more. Still, in England there was a distinct national feeling, and it was hostile to the French. France under the republic and Napoleon re-turned this natred. The mutual dislike of Frenchmen and Germans was much less strong. So, too, was that of Frenchmen Frenchmen and Germans was much less strong. So, too, was that of Frenchmen and Spaniards, though both sentiments did exist as the natural fruit of former wars. Elsewhere there was hardly any national animosities. Italy did not exist as a political community, and the Italians had so little sense of unity as a people that they could have but little common aversion to any other people. In Germany most of the princes groveled before Napoleon, and were glad to profit by his fayor.

were glad to profit by his favor. Growing Feeling of Nationality.

During the first half of the century the awakened by the examples of France and by the conquering career of Napoleon, who trampled upon the other nations till they turned and overthrew him. The new passion for German national union dates from the great rising against the French in 1813. France evoked the spirit which was destined ultimately to weld Germany together for the tremendous struggle of 1870. So it was first the French and then the Austrian occupation of Italy that gave birth to the movement which in Italy was at the same time and in the same minds a struggle for political freedom and a struggle for political unification. The foreigner was the hindrance to both, so the Italians drew themselves together into one for the expulturned and overthrew him. The new pas-

itical unification. The foreigner was the hindrance to both, so the Italians drew themselves together into one for the expulsion of the foreign tyrants.

The sense of an even more cruel oppression made the Greeks into a nation out of a mixed race of Hellenes, Albunians and Slavs. Russia was still far back in darkness, and although the branches of the Russian race were united by devotion to the czar and the Orthodox faith, the feeling of nationality in the modern meaning of the term did not develop itself in her till our own time.

of the term did not develop itself in her till our own time.

Meanwhile the example of Italy and Germany had been telling on the smaller peoples. It has worked in Roumania, in Servia, in Bulgaria, among the Germans of Schleswig-Holstein, in the Austrian empire, even in Iceland, not to speak of Ireland, where it had, of course, long existed, though it grew much faster in the second quarter of the century under basic of quarter of the century under Daniel O'Connell and the repeal agitation.

#### The Principle of Nationality.

Europe, and powerfully affects the policy of all the great states. It used to be believed that its victory would usher in a period of peace and of freedom, because when each nationality had reached its natural territorial limits a dangerous source of quarrels between states would have been removed. Stability having been attained removed. Stability having been attained,

removed. Stability having been attained, good feeling would follow.

So, too, Cobden and thinkers of his school expected that free trade, whose general acceptance they deemed certain, would also make strongly for peace, because each nation perceiving the benefits of unrestricted commercial intercourse, would feel that peace would promote its material interest.

So, further, every one expected that as So, further, every one expected that as people became better educated, more free and more enlightened they would renounce war, "the old game of monarchs," seeing new much happier and more prothey would be under a system of pacific industrialism.

# Rival Forces.

But new forces came into play. National sentiment, in rendering each nation more neighbors, more eager to strengthen itself at their expense. That sort of ambition which had formerly animated monarchs nor spread through the body of the people. Free trade did not extend its dominion from England over continental Europe. the contrary, the producers and manufac-turers of the continent conceived their in-terests to lie in imposing protective tariffs. 'ommerce between different countries did indeed, increase vastly, and goes on increasing as population grows, and as scientific discovery stimulates industrial production. But so also does the competition increase between the manufacturers and exporters in different countries, and this competition has led not only to much ill-feeling between the competing countries, but also to a race for the acquisition of new territories outside Europe, which are to be turned into markets for the exports of the states that an appropriate them. For Selfish Ends.

As commerce has in some instances em bittered the relations of nations, so even popular government has disclosed new nethods by which they may be embittered for the selfish ends of ministers or politicians. A government which finds itself in domestic difficulties owing to the resistan of a party in its own country may be tempted to plunge into a foreign war in order to distract attention from its own shortcomings or rally the nation to its support. Louis Napoleon played this desperate game, to his own undoing, in 1870. Even Bismarck did not scruple to use foreign policy as a counter in the game of foreign polities, and in other countries less dominated by the government than Germany was under Bismarck the same expedien has been resorted to.

# Spread of Knowledge.

Each people knows far more about other peoples than it did 100 years ago. Each has far better means of following the political life of the others. This we owe partly to facilities of communication, partly to the newspapers and the habit of reading

the newspapers and the habit of reading which has increased their circulation, and which they in turn have stimulated. But the newspapers have been by no means an unmixed blessing. It would be nearer the truth to say that they have become a fertile source of international missunderstandings and dislikes. It is easie to attack another country than to praise it, and it makes better copy, just as personal gossip is in private conversation more fregossip is in private conversation more fre quently malicious than kindly. That th press of France, Germany and England has done much to embitter the relations of these three great countries is a complaint frequently heard from European statesmen. Lord Salisbury has more than once dwelt means the contribution of the contributio

Influences for Good. Against these untoward influences there

are to be set three influences which hav worked for good during the last half cen tury. One is the aversion to war of the mag

of course, they expect to gain by strife or the prospect of it; but far more frequently they stand to lose. Their power, which is great and growing, is usually thrown into the scale of peace.

The second wholesome tendency is that of the men of thought and learning and science, who in most countries, and conspicuously in France and Italy, feel so warm a sympathy with their fellow students and fellow workers in other nations that they do what they can to promote good feeling and discountenance war.

Lastly, there is the tendency to solidar 'y among the socialists and so-called laborists all over Europe. The leaders of the social democratic movement, desiring to overthrow what they call the domination of solidiers and capitalists, and desiring to unite the working classes in every country for this purpose, see their nearest and most formidable antagonists in international jealousies and in the system of vast standing ousies and in the system of vast standing armies. Their whole weight is usually thrown into the scale of peace. Even in England, where this movement has been much less strong than in France or Germany, the socialist party has been almost unanimous in its protest against the South African war. African war.

Cause for Disappointment.

Coming back to our starting point of a comparison between the friendliness of international relations in Europe now with the state of things in 1800, it must be admitted that there is much cause for disappointment. In few departments of the life of the world has this century, so amazingly fertile in progress, been able to record so little progress. There is nothing that deserves to be called friendship between any two nations, for the effusive sentiments of France toward Russia are not very warmly reciprocated by the Russians. The legal reciprocated by the Russians. The legal and formal relations of states are better than they were in the last century, but there is probably as much jealousy and suspicion now as then. Yet, after all, things are better than they were in the days of Napoleon. The doctrines of statesmen and the practice of states still lie far behind the ideals which were deemed so near of attainment forty years ago. But those ideals seem to be more and more making their way, however slowly, among the masses of the people. masses of the people.

#### ART NOTES.

Of special interest to all artists are the approaching fall and winter exhibitions. The first, following the Carnegie exhibit now in progress, will be that of the New York Water Color Club, opening November 10, at the galleries of the American Fine

The fifth annual exhibition of the Washington Water Color Club will be held in the hemicycle room of the Corcoran Gallery from November 19 to December 1, inclusive, and will consist of original works not before publicly shown in this city, in water color, pastel, sculpture, architectural feeling of nationality grew apace. It was design, drawing in black and white, etching, engraving, burnt wood, wood carving and miniatures. To show their interest in the exhibition, the board of trustees of the gaiexhibition, the board of trustees of the gar-lery have offered two prizes of \$100 and \$50, respectively, to be awarded to the two best water colors by different artists—none of the jury of awards to be a member of the Washington Water Color Club. Circulars giving full information for exhibitors can be obtained by applying to Miss Grace F. be obtained by applying to Miss Grace E. Atwater, at the Elsmere.

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> On January 14 the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts will hold in Philadelphia its seventieth annual exhibition. Special interest will be attached to this exhibit, as it will include the American paintings from the world's fair in Paris,

have lately been loaned the Corcoran Gallery by Mrs. Hubbard—a Corot, an Isabey, arms and muscles generally. I honestly bean H. Bolton-Jones, a portrait by Lobri-chon, a landscape by Tryon, two water col-ors by Dore and a street scene by Fibion.

At the Congressional Library the collection of engravings presented by the late cure for o Gardiner Hubbard, which has been on exhibition in one of the upper main halls since last spring, is about to be removed, giving place to an interesting and representative collection of the works of mezzotint engravers. Here also on exhibition are a goodly

Both the Corcoran Art School and the Art Students' League have begun the season thy stimulates all the excretories-liver, skin with an unusually good attendance.

The water color class at the Corcoran school will assemble the 1st of November, as Mr. Moser, the instructor in charge, expects to return to the city the last of this month.

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On Tuesday afternoon, October 23, Prof. Andrews gave the first of a series of lectures to the students of the Corcoran school on the "Elements and Use of Perspective as Applied to Art." Every student is requested and expected to attend these Tuesday afternoon lectures with note books and pencils. At these times compositions proud of itself, made it more jealous of its may be presented for criticism. The subject for the first Tuesday was taken from Longfellow's "Hiawatha."

> At the league there have been a few changes in instructors, Mr. Howard Helmick taking charge of the antique and life classes instead of Mr. Seibert and Mr. Mes-The department of decorative and applied design this year will be in charge of Miss Emma Humphreys of New York, a designer of ten years' practical experience.

> \* \* An exhibition of the work of Henry W. Ranger, the well-known artist, will be held this season in London, at the galleries of Arthur Tooth & Sons, Mr. Ranger is not unknown to the English public, but it will be interesting to note the reception given his pictures when brought together in the galleries. A characteristic and excellent example of Mr. Ranger's work was recently added to the Corcoran Gallery collection of American landscapes.

> At the meeting of the Water Color Club on Tuesday the jury of awards for the coming exhibition was selected, Mr. Ralph Cross Johnson, Mr. V. G. Fischer and Mrs. James Lowndes being invited to act. This is a departure from the ordinary course in such cases, as the jury is composed entirely of connoisseurs instead of artists.

\* \* Work in the studies is just beginning, many of the artists still lingering where the fall effects can be better studied and enjoyed. Max Weyl has spent the summer in Virginia; Mr. Moser in Connecticut. R. L. Johnston is still at his country home in Maryland. Mrs. E. F. Andrews was for three months at Delaware Water Gap. under the instruction of Bruce Crane, the first part of the time working with water colors, the latter in pastels. She has many strong and characteristic sketches to show for her summer's work, one of a pumpkin field being perhaps the most attractively original. Miss Grace Atwater has brought home a number of sketches made in pic-turesque old Provincetown, where she spent the latter part of the summer.

The French government has paid another substantial compliment to American art by the purchase of Mr. Walter MacEwen's painting entitled "Sunday in Holland," one of the American exhibits in the fine arts section of the Paris exposition. It will doubtless be placed in the Luxembourg, the repository of paintings by artists still light, that we have the part of the p living that are owned by government.

Clergyman-"My child, beware of picking toadstool instead of a mushroom. are easy to confuse."
Child—"That be all roight, sir. Us bain't agoin' to eat 'em ourselves—they're agoin' to market to be sold."—Tit-Bits.



THE KINDERGARTEN IN REPOSE

KINDERGARTENS IN JAPAN

A NEW AND CONGENIAL PROFESSION OPEN TO WOMEN THERE.

Nowhere Do Children So Readily Adapt Themselves to the Method -Arouses Artistic Natures.

Written for The Evening Star. The kindergarten has gone to Japan, with

other western ideals of education, and nowhere else in the world does this most interesting method of child instruction attain the same picturesqueness. It was introduced by some of the missionaries, but the Japanese have accepted its principles and ideas with enthusiasm, and the foreign teachers meet with the intelligent co-operation of Japanese parents. Several training schools have been founded, and these have

OLD-TIME GOUT REMEDIES

in the kindergarten naturally appeals to

Learning to Use Chairs.

Whether a person is fond of children or not, he could watch the operation of a Japanese kindergarten day after day without tiring. The babies begin to troop in in the morning at 9 o'clock. The kindergarten generally consists of two or three square rooms, with "tatami" (straw mats) on the floor. The Japanese never wear their shoes when they enter a house to walk over this matting, so it is always spotlessly clean. In their own homes they kneel on cushions on the floor, but in the kindergarten they have the same little chairs and tables, marked into squares, which we use in this country. Leaving their "geta," or wooden shoes, in a stand made for the purpose just outside the door they enter in their little. outside the door, they enter in their little white "tabi" (socks) and bow very low to the teachers before running to their places. Japanese politeness is inculcated when a child begins to crawl, and as soon as he can stand he is taught to make a bow, so Japanese children of all ages will make a deep obeisance when occasion demands—and that is very often—with gravity and

west, and they often take a greater delight in the work, which involves colors and their combinations, for every Japanese child is born with artistic instincts, and everything in the imitation. Each child is brought by even more attractive in the original than in the imitation. Each child is brought by an "amah" (nurse) or his mother, or an older sister, and carries a little "berto" or lunch box, carefully packed at home. It is made of lacquer in three compartments, one on top of the other, and each is filled with a different kind of food, the most important of all being rice. When noon comes the children sit down at the tables with their boxes, a bowl of tea and "hashi," or chopsticks, before them. At a signal the "hashi" are lifted, dipped into the tea, then convey rice, bits of meat and pickles to the small mouths with wonderful rapidity.

Raising Silk Worms.

#### Raising Silk Worms.

There is one fascinating occupation which Japanese children have in the kindergarten denied to boys and girls of other climates. This is the raising of silk worms and finally winding the silk from their own cocoons. A great feature of the Japanese kindergarten, like all others, is the custom of having a mass of growing, blooming flowers in each window. The children love these passion-

When the last game has been played and schools have been founded, and these have opened up a new field of work to Japanese women, for the girl graduates have established kindergartens of their own. In Tokio, Kioto, Osoka and Kobe kindergarten societies have been formed, which publish a periodical in Japanese.

If the kindergarten appeals to mature Japanese minds it is still more attractive to the children themselves. Their intellects are just as keen as those of children in the

A QUART OF BUTTERMILK EVERY DAY IS ONE CURE. Rosin Plasters, Bitters and May Apple

Ointment Do Wonders,

Written for The Evening Star. "Gout is the bane of existence, a very tricksy ariel among diseases," the old doctor said in his sturring southern voice. "You never know just where it will take you-Eight paintings of rather unusual interest | it has as many ways of showing itself as lieve it can set up a separate and indiframe. But even that is not the worst of it. It is so undependable. Pathological Idiosyncracy counts for so much in it, the cure for one man's gout is the poison of

"So of late I am returning to first principles, and treat many of my gouty patients with household remedies. Down south, where I grew up, people swear by the buttermilk cure. With good reason, too—lactic acid, the sour of buttermilk, ata severe struggle in 1849, triumphed in lady in 1859-70, and in Germany in 1866-71, and since then has prevailed in the smaller countries of southeastern Europe which have been freed from Turkish rule. National sentiment is now powerful all over Europe, and powerfully affects the policy of all the great states, It used to be believed that its victory where the policy of all the great states, It used to be believed that its victory where the policy of the Library is being fitted up as a special art reading room, where valuable editions of art publications may be examined and read by artists. Application must, however, first be made at the main reading too—lactic acid, the sour of buttermik, attacks and dissolves every sort of earthy deposit in the blood vessels. Thus it keeps the veins and arteries so supple and free running there can be no clogging up, hence no deposit of irritating calcareous matter and reading and narrowing of the blood vessels which bring on senile decay. Buttermilk, I firmly believe, the sour of buttermik, at tacks and dissolves every sort of earthy deposit in the blood vessels. Thus it keeps the veins and arteries so supple and free running there can be no clogging up, hence no deposit of irritating calcareous matter and reading room, where valuable editions of art publications may be examined and read by artists. Application must, however, first be made at the main reading to the veins and arteries so supple and free running there can be no clogging up, hence no deposit of irritating calcareous matter are vein and arteries as a special art reading room, where valuable editions of art publications may be examined and read by artists.

years.
"The gouty diathesis is unquestionably hereditary, but the exciting cause of actual gout is sluggish excretion. Buttermilk genand kidneys. It does even more in toning the stomach, and furnishing it the material from which to make rich, red, healthy blood. As a nutrient, buttermilk is wholly unlike sweet milk. Its food value may be less by chemical tests, but in every other If you have way it is very much more. gout or a gouty tendency drink a quart of buttermilk every twenty-four hours, eat no meat, not sweets, let alone pastries, spiced things and wine, but allow yourself all the eggs, game, fresh fruit and vegetables, especially salads, you can consume, and un-less you are a very ill-conditioned person you will shortly be ar azed at your own improvement. I have seen almost hopeless cripples cured by six months of ash-cake and buttermilk three times a day, the ash-cake saturated with good grass butter and supplemented with roasted eggs, potatoes and nuts.

# Keep to Ash-Cake.

"Since ash-cake is beyond the reach of city people, they must make out as best they may with graham crackers, shredded wheat and so on. Hot soda biscuit occasionally do no hurt, provided they are light and well baked, but rolls, flour muffins, bread of every sort, indeed anything belonging to the tribe of ferments, is best let alone. As the tribe of ferments, is best let alone. As to the buttermilk, the quart is the minimum—if you have appetite and capacity for three quarts, so much the better. In fact, my advice to anybody who has a creaky joint, or a swelled and aching one, is drink all the buttermilk you can relish, whenever and wherever you can. It must be good buttermilk—fresh churned and wholesome, from a dependable dairy. Milk that has been kept too long before churn-ing, or afterward, will certainly not do good, and may do harm.
"Buttermilk was not by any means the

they had gout cures nearly as various as the manifestations of gout itself. Some few of them were heroic—the turpentine bandage for example. Soft old flannel wet with spirits of turpentine was bound on the affected part, and ironed with a hot flat-iron as long as the patient could stand it. It took grit to stand it many minutes—the turpentine vaporized and went in, making a deep painful burn, which generally drove away the gout. The milder rosin plaster was much affected by the black people. Rosin, either crude or commercial, was melted, mixed with grease and spread upon thin, soft leather, often the red morocco top of an old bootleg, then clapped in place sizzling hot, and left to wear off. Since it stuck worse than a porous plaster the wearing off was tedious. Rosin plasters were commonly sacred to lame backs and shoulders. A big one was a treasure often kept as a sort of heirloom—it could always be renewed by spreading on fresh rosin.

Inch-Thick Clay Poultices. "Clay poultices ran them hard in popular favor. Ocherous red clay, or dirt burned in the chimney back, was mixed to very soft mud with apple vinegar, spread an inch thick all around the gouty spot, and left there twenty-four hours. Gouty feet were incased in it until they looked like the hands of a giant prize fighter ready for the ring. For gouty ankles the mud was put into a sock which was then drawn on, and vorn sometimes a week. Gouty finger joint had the lead bandage, made by hammering a bullet thin and flat, then bending it in place with the ends lapping. As the ing went down the ends were lapped ing went down the ends were happed tur-ther, thus keeping up the pressure, which was held to cure.

"May apple ointment was sovereign for lame backs, sore shoulders and stiff necks. The fleshy roots were stewed soft then mashed up in lard, and stewed half a day

longer. It was a powerful remedy, and needed to be used with discretion or it would take off the skin, and make an ugly sore. Where there was racking or shooting pain, hop-poultices, and hop foot baths came into play, and certainly did good. The hop poultice was a thin bag half filled

with dry hops, wrung out of boiling water, and laid very hot upon the gouty spot. For the foot bath a bigger bag of hops went into the tub, boiling water was poured in and the feet steamed until the water was cool enough for bathing. Grape sap was the cure of cures for spring gout. A vigorous wild grape vine was cut off any time in March or April, and the flowing sap caught in a wooden vessel. It was an article of faith not to let it touch glass or metal. It was drunk from a gourd, or else from the rim of the piggin. A healthy vine would drip enough sap in a night to drink all next day, as well as to wet bandages for the sore spots.

\*\*Pokeberries and Whisky\*\*

"There were bitters innumerable. The best of them was made of wild cherry bark, poplar bark, dogwood bark, dandelion root and hops, each infused separately, the strained liquor mixed, and added to its own bulk of honest whisky. In many cases pokeberries and whisky beat the bitters out of sight. Dry pokeberries were better than fresh ones, and you had to drink three fillings up from with dry hops, wrung out of boiling water, | mansion of Mrs. Berenice Pauahi Bishop, a

and whisky beat the bitters out of sight. Dry pokeberries were better than fresh ones, and you had to drink three fillings up from the same bottle of berries. It was ood—but the pokeberry whisky made no drunkards. Instead it seemed to destroy a taste for whisky where it already existed.

HAWAHAN PUBLIC SCHOOLS. Are in Splendid Condition and Doing Fine Work.

Corr. of the Boston Transcript. Statistics may seem dry reading, but a visit to a Honolulu school room would be far from dry or uninteresting. Last June I went through the fine new Kaiulani public school, named for the lamented Princess Kaiulani. This has pupils from the be-of its wings even over them. ginners in the lowest primary to a class ready to enter the high school, and in these rooms we saw side by side children of all sorts of nationalities, having the same care and training and all learning good American citizens. Observing the little people in the primary department gave clearest idea of the difficulties to be Here were the little almond eved faced. bequeued mites from China, tiny Ja picturesque kimonas, shy, native chi bedeeled miles from China, thy Japs in picturesque kimonas, shy, native children bedeeked in leis, unkempt Portuguese and numerous other kinds of little humans which the census man alone can sort out All these yield to the sway of a gentle

peated "seventy times seven. As we visited the highest room in th building, listened to the intelligent recita-tions and remembered that these students had come from just such material as we saw in the first grade, we knew that training and patient endeavor tell. Some of the most interesting and successful students in our schools are the children of mixed Ha-walian and Chinese parentage, and there are many such now in the schools. The combined with the patience and industry of the Chinese. All the Chinese children rank high as students, and the young Chinese now growing up will make excellent citiens. The High School is doing work to be

teacher, and substitute for their various dialects the difficult English which falls sweetly from her lips and is patiently re-

Manual training is now receiving much attention in all the schools. I think I have never seen more practical work done in this line in any schools.

Men and women of large hearts and broadest culture are working at these problems, and our schools of the mainland must look well to their laurels, for Lawaii will rest satisfied with nothing short of the best.

best.
Over every public school house in the islands floats the American flag, through the thoughtfulness of the G. A. R. From a neighboring school room I often hear the strains of "America" float out on the summer air, and these brown, black, yellow and white children are gaining each month a wider knowledge of and a deeper love for the grand republic which spreads the aegis of its wings even over them.

She Was Sure of One Thing. From the Cleveland Plain Dealer. "That young Briggs who called on you

#### last night, Amelia, appears to be admirably sound in both wind and limb" said the woman's papa at the breakfast table. "He certainly has remarkable

certainly has remarkable staving qualities." assented the fair girl And then she hastily endeavored to hide The Musical Prodigy. From the Musicians' Herald.

"Have you heard the eight-year-old Gernan boy violinist?

"Oh, ves. Twelve years ago in Berlin' Dealing With Trouble. E. Kiser in Chicago Herald. He that bunts around for trouble

Wastes his time, the sages say, And retires humbly, sadly, Slashed and bruised and beaten badly→ Always loser in the fray. He that runs away from trouble Must be ever on the go; He has never time for gaining Heights up which the wise are His to skulk and dodge below

He that boldly faces trouble When it rises in his way— Strides ahead and bravely meets it— Finds his path, when he defeats it, Broad and smooth, the sages say.

